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NO. 16.



Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

JERSEY COWS.

Since the publication in our columns of the extract from the Journal of the United States Agricultural Society, respecting the Jersey cow, accompanied by an excellent cut of the animal, we have had many enquiries made about them. As there are but few of this breed in the United States, and we believe none in Maine, and never having had any of the breed, we cannot speak from our own experience in regard to them.

One of our neighbors (Major S. Wood,) some time since, took much pains to inform himself about this breed, and obtained by letters from several individuals who had kept them many favorable opinions of the breed, as to their butter yielding qualities.

Although these letters were not designed for publication, we have been permitted to take extracts from them, to which we invite the attention of our readers, who feel interested in Jersey cows. Roswell L. Colt, Esq., of Putnam, N. Y., who has kept nearly all the different breeds of cattle, says: "Short horns required richer ground than I had. I have tried Devons, and if I had pasture grounds to enable me to raise one, I would have kept this kind. They are fair milkers, good flesh, and for working cattle cannot be beat."

"If you want quality of milk, buy an Alderney (Jersey,) that gives you 10 or 12 quarts of rich yellow milk for 6 or 7 months, and at least 5 or 6 quarts up to calving."

Mr. C. G. Loring, of Boston, who imported some of this stock, says that his cow "makes a pound of butter from 7 quarts of milk, rather more than less. She made 14 pounds per week after coming in."

Thomas Moley, Jr., gives the following statement of the amount of butter made by his imported Jersey cow, "Flora," in a recent number of the Boston Cultivator.

"She has had no grain or meal, or any food whatever besides grass, with this exception; in August, September, and part of October, I gave her, as I gave all my other cows, a feed of corn stalks morning and evening, as my pastures were almost dried up. I truly believe that with a good rich pasture, she would have done better without the corn fodder. I have now taken her from pasture, and am feeding her with hay and straw, and will give you a statement some time hence of what she makes. We commenced saving the milk for cream May 10th—first churning May 18th; but this was only seven days milk."

lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
May 18	12 14	Aug. 24	11 12
" 25	13 08	" 31	11 12
June 1	14 00	Sept. 7	11 08
" 8	14 00	" 14	11 08
" 15	14 00	" 21	11 08
" 22	13 13	" 28	11 04
" 29	13 00	Oct. 5	10 12
July 6	12 12	" 12	11 12
" 13	12 01	" 19	11 12
" 20	12 04	" 26	11 08
" 27	11 08	Nov. 2	11 12
Aug. 3	11 12	" 9	11 03
" 10	11 12	" 16	11 03
" 17	11 04	" 24	11 03

Average, 12.5 for 20 weeks.

The expenses of importing these cattle from the Island of Jersey, is very great, as is indeed that of importing any cattle from Europe.

Mr. John A. Tainter, of Hartford, Conn., who has imported several states that the cost will average \$235, and the risk of loss and accidents on the passage, is great.

There can be no doubt that this breed of cows are superior for butter. They appear to be rather delicate in form and constitution, and how they would stand the "rough and tumble" mode of using cows, too much practiced in Maine, is a question yet to be settled by experience.

GLORIOUS VICTORY OF COM. JONES.

The naval history of the United States records many victories achieved by some of our countrymen over their opponents which are pronounced "brilliant," "glorious," &c. &c., although obtained at the expense of the slaughter and blood and misery of thousands of their brother men. The agricultural history of the United States, if ever written, will contain an account of a victory obtained by Com. Thos. A. C. Jones of Virginia, which, in point of real glory, throws all the bloody victories of his brethren in the shade. It was performed without guns, powder, balls, blood, or murder—Shovels, ploughshares, a strong discriminating mind and patient labor, were the munitions and implements of his warfare, and the enemy opposed to him was barrenness, which had monopolized his soil so completely that it would not allow the growth of three tons of hay on 3000 acres!

The March number of the American Farmer contains an essay by the above named commodore, to which a prize was awarded last fall by the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and which we have before with much interest and satisfaction. In 1819, he found himself in possession of 140 acres of exhausted and utterly worn out soil. Half of it was in wood, but upon it was no improvement of any kind. We will copy a little of his description:

"There had never been," said he, "even a negro cabin on any part of it. It was even a fence in, nor was there a wheelbarrow load of manure about the premises, nor was there at that day, within my reach, any of the powerful concentrated manures now so freely used."

"No agricultural, young or old, ever embarked on a more forlorn hope than did I when I undertook to renovate worn out soil in Fairfax. 'Tis true, I had an income of about \$700 per annum, from another source, but what was that

compared to my wants. I had houses of every description to build, labor to hire, feed and clothe, farm to stock, and my own personal and somewhat extravagant wants, real and imaginary, to account for. In short, I had every thing to buy and nothing to sell, and what was worst of all, I was discouraged by old farmers, some of whom affirmed that Fairfax land could not be improved. 'Plaster would not act at all, and as to clover, it was a greater impoverisher than corn and oats,' the alternating crops of the times."

"Nothing daunted at all this, for my case was desperate—a wanderer on the face of the earth, without a place I could call home, and, as I have already said, with a small income of six or seven hundred dollars per annum, I had to choose between spending that in boarding houses and taverns, or in an endeavor to improve the bit of land I had inherited. I resolved on the latter, and at it went. The first decisive step was to sell 40 acres of my woodland, to enable me to build a house to live in. This left me about 70 acres of thoroughly exhausted, worn-out, naked, and gulched cleared land, to commence on. I was discouraged by the example and predictions of those among whom my lot was cast. I assure the reader, the results of the first few years were by no means cheering; but having put my hands to the plough, my faith was too strong to allow me to look back in despair, although I did not always reap where I sowed, and frequently gathered not where I had scattered with a liberal hand. Such was my beginning, in 1819. The third year thereafter, I cut a little clover hay, and had one acre of reclaimed swamp land well set in Timothy."

"This third year I erected a permanent shelter for cattle, with a left capable of holding 35 or 40 tons of hay. While this building was being erected, I was the laughing-stock of the neighborhood, as well as of the passers-by on the turnpike. The best farmer in the vicinity, at that day, after a careful survey of the premises, con-house and hayrack, declared that the whole county of Fairfax would never make hay enough to fill them! Was not this encouraging to a young farmer! But what was the result! For twenty years past, that mow has not been able to contain one-half of an average crop—Fields which did not even yield Poverty grass, when I took them in hand, now produce Kentucky Blue grass spontaneously, and those which did not return three bushels for one, when seeded to rye, oats, buckwheat, &c., now yield from 15 to 27, and as high as 32 bushels of wheat, per acre; and from 30 to as high as 72 bushels of corn per acre; and an average of 14 tons, and as high as 24 tons of cured hay per acre; and all other crops usually cultivated on market farms in like proportions, besides having six hundred fruit trees in full bearing."

The Commodore brought this about by judicious application of lime and plaster, and judicious rotation of crops, and we call it a glorious victory.

We will close by copying a statement of the crops on one acre of his farm for a series of seven years, and another showing the products of ten acres for the year 1833.

ONE ACRE FOR SEVEN YEARS.	
1831. Produced 600 bush. turnips, at 25 cts. per bush.	\$150 00
1832. Oats, 72½ bush. sold at 45 cts. per bush.	\$32 72
Stable turned in, and sowed with wheat and clover in Sept.	
1833. Wheat, (dressed and not dressed,) only 19 bushels, sold at \$1.25.	23 75
In October, mowed the stable and got 1½ tons of cut hay, worth	12 00
1834. Clover, 1 year curing, 3 tons, worth	36 00
September 14th, tons worth	12 00
Plowed after 2d mowing, and sowed with wheat, harvesting in 15th bushels of quick lime at the same time.	
1835. Another half wheat year, (blossoms washed off by hard rains,) only 22 bushels, at \$1.25.	27 50
Mowed the stable in Sept. 1½ tons, worth	12 00
1836. Clover and herdsgrass, 3½ tons, at \$15.	52 50
Second crop plowed under, preparatory for corn.	
1837. Planted, latter part of April, with Bushes Tins Corn, 4 ft. 6 in. each way. Set a good handful of ashes, lime, and plaster of Paris combined, in each hill. Product over ten barrels, say at \$2.50 per barrel.	35 00

\$930 47

The above land received from two to three bushels of gypsum annually, put on at various periods, but never failing to follow the scythe with a good dressing of plaster.

TEN ACRES FOR ONE YEAR.

The following is the product of ten acres of land improved by liming and manuring, for the year 1838: 5 acres wheat produced 117 bush., at \$1.60, \$187 20

Straw of the same, 28 25

3 acres produced 11 tons 16 cwt. of cured clover hay, worth 50 cts. per cwt., 130 00

Clover seed from the same ground, 2½ bush., worth 50 cts. per bush., 12 50

Rye and straw from one-fourth acre, 37 00

Three-fourths acre in sugar beets, ruta bagas, carrots and turnips, and not more than one-fifth of an average crop, worth 75 00

Fruit and cider from peach and apple trees, 251 00

One acre turnips, gross amount, 255 20

Apples and other fruits and cider consumed at home and remaining on hand, 86 00

Five pigs in a pen and fed on grass and old fruit from the above ground, and kitchen slops, at 10 months old weighed 734 lbs. at 8 cts., is \$58.72.

Deduct 2 barrels of corn, \$8,

\$112 87

CATTLE AGENCY. We are glad to learn that our friend Sanford Howard, Esq., Editor of the Boston Cultivator, will act as agent for any one who desires his services in the purchase of choice stock, poultry, &c. Mr. Howard used to be a prime judge of stock when he resided in Kennebec, and he has had much experience with stock since then.

SEPARATION OF CREAM FROM MILK. A syphon for dairymen is now in use in Scotland, by means of which the milk is drawn away from the cream, instead of skimming the cream off the milk.

For the Maine Farmer.

**NORTHERN SPY APPLE.**  
The Maine Farmer, in a recent number, contains some remarks upon the northern spy, by J. W. A. As his experience differs somewhat from mine, more particularly as regards the hardiness of the tree, and believing that its merits or demerits can be better judged from numerous facts, and under different circumstances, I will briefly give our success in its cultivation.

Instead of obtaining our trees from New York, we propagated from grafting with scions obtained from those. They have grown finely and exceeded the Baldwin, and Rhode Island Greening, for hardiness, as the following will show. I think it is admitted by all, that the winter of 1850 and '51 was the hardest for fruit trees in Maine, that we have had for many years; at least we had more young trees killed than in ten years previous. Where we had the Baldwin and Northern Spy, in rows, side by side, and about the same size, suitable for orchard planting, I think about three-fourths of the Baldwins were either killed or had the bark thrown off nearly the ground, so as to render them nearly worthless, and very few of the northern spy injured at all. This fact with us was sufficient proof of the hardiness of the northern spy, which character it has sustained within my knowledge. Cole, who propagated it in Maine, spoke of its merits to me in strong terms of commendation, both of its growth and fruit, although he admitted, as I think most acquainted with it do, that it required higher cultivation than many other varieties. Speaking of it in his American Fruit Book, he says: "a great upright grower—good bearer; but it needs a rich soil, high culture, and constant growth, to produce fair fruit, as the tree grows old; and the top must be thinned to expose the fruit to the sun, as it is insipid in the shade; very hardy in the north, as we find by a few years experience in Maine. This is a new and excellent fruit, and promises to take the place of the Roxbury russet, and many other late kinds of inferior appearance and quality. 'I have thought it was possible, that one reason for its not succeeding well in the cases alluded to by J. W. A., might be that it was grafted in the tops of old trees, where it was for the want of higher cultivation, as old trees generally have exhausted the soil or the fruit producing ingredients, unless better supplied than the most of our New England orchards are. The young trees which J. W. A. procured from Rochester, (probably in New York,) he says were all killed the following winter. This, from my own observation for nearly half a century, may be more satisfactorily accounted for, on the ground of change of climate and soil, than that the Northern Spy is a tender variety."

Vassalboro', 4th month, 1854.

For the Maine Farmer.

**LICE ON CATTLE.**

Mr. Editor:—Will you inform me through the columns of your valuable paper, which is the most easy and effectual remedy, for destroying lice upon cattle? A SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Editor:—Will you be so kind as to fill me through your paper, what will kill lice on cattle? I have tried lamp oil and tobacco steeped, and cannot kill them. A SUBSCRIBER.

Blanchard, March 30, 1853.

Note. In answer to the above queries, we would say, we have tried all the washes and unguents and oils that have been recommended. Some of them will kill the vermin, and some will not. They are all more or less trouble to apply, and some of them very expensive.

The most certain destructive agent for this purpose that we have tried, is tobacco smoke. When you have a convenient apparatus for applying this smoke, such as we described a few weeks ago, (Brown's Fumigator,) it can be easily used. Any means by which it can be thoroughly blown in among the hair, wool, or feathers of the animal infested with lice will do. On cattle and calves it may be sometimes necessary to throw a blanket over the body, and blow the smoke under it. It will be necessary to repeat the operation three or four times if the vermin are very plenty, because the nits will be continually hatched out, and new swarms produced which should be smoked out in the same manner as their predecessors were; and by following up the process you will in a short time exterminate them.

For the Maine Farmer.

**SOAK FOR SEED CORN.**

Mr. Editor:—In the last Patent Office report, a Vermont writer states that for the last five years his practice has been to put two or three table-spoonsful of tar and a small handful of salt into one gallon of water, boiling hot, to which he puts four quarts of seed corn, (selected from the field as soon as the husks begin to turn,) stir briskly about two minutes, then drain off the water and stir in as much plaster as will stick to the kernel, when it is ready for use. If permitted to remain so long as to become much dried, it will not sprout so quick.

He is not at all troubled with crows, and uses no lines or scarecrows. In 1849, he planted a field of corn, prepared as above stated, leaving four rows planted on one side not so prepared. The crows pulled almost every hill of the four rows of unprepared, and some half-dozen hills of the other, but did not eat it.

ARCHIBALD JONES.

Frankfort, April, 1854.

For the Maine Farmer.

**GRAFTING CLOTH—CORRECTION.**

Mr. Editor:—A slight error occurs in my communication, in the recipe for grafting cloth. It should read: 6 lbs. bees wax, 1 lb. or 1½ lbs. resin, 1 pint of linseed oil, melted over a slow fire, and while warm applied to one side of cloth.

The resin is designed for its adhesive quality, and a half pound would not be enough to mix with 6 lbs. of bees wax.

HENRY LITTLE.

Bangor, April 3, 1854.

For the Maine Farmer.

**SONNET TO APRIL.**

BY G. W. BLAKE.

All hail to thee, thou first bright month of Spring,  
That comest smiling o'er the flowery plain;  
And welcome to the many joy that thou dost bring—  
The genial blessings following in thy train.  
Now the gray hills are springing forth to life,  
The arid turf is pecked in robes of green,  
And nature, eager for the coming strife,  
O'er her broad empire reigns thy acknowledged queen.

Instant month! like fable, my coquette,  
Thou seek'st to please with flattery and with fears,  
Now striving to erase th' insatiable threat,  
Now bright with smiles, now bathed in bitter tears.  
Yet thou art welcome, April, for thou hold'st the sway  
O'er the bright days of lovely, blooming May.

For the Maine Farmer.

**WHAT ARE THE BEST VARIETIES OF APPLES?**

Mr. Editor:—I have an orchard 40 years from the seed, soil deep, rocky and moist, which I want to engrave with but a few varieties of the best and most profitable kinds of apples. Will you have the goodness to favor me with the names of such, and of whom scions may be had that are just what they are recommended to be!

GEO. WHITNEY.

Pittsfield, Me., March 31, 1854.

P. S. Soil though deep, rocky, and moist is not wet.—What do you think of the following named varieties—Northern Spy, Ribston Pippin, Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, Win. Russet, Rhode Island Greening, Fairbanks, Briggs, Auburn, Moses Wood, Windrop Pearmain, Bailey's Golden Sweet, Stevens, Gillsflower, and Black Oxford?

Note. We raise all the above named apples and know them well, and will give the following answer:—Northern Spy—Should not graft largely of this at present, it is not decided by experience how it will do in Maine. In its native locality if highly cultivated, it is a noble apple, if the tree is neglected it is a very mean apple. Ribston Pippin is a capital apple, and does better in Maine than anywhere in the U. S. Baldwin does well in Maine, no fruit tree among us will stand so much neglect and abuse, and at the same time produce as well as the Baldwin. Roxbury Russet is a profitable apple but like a strong, somewhat moist soil. Win. Russet, this is a native and good apple, but requires a little more trial to establish the whole character of it. Rhode Island Greening on a strong loam is first rate. Stevens' Gillsflower is a native, and a handsome apple, but requires further trial. Fairbanks, a native, and an excellent fall apple, and has been well tested in Kennebec. Briggs' Auburn, this is a native and prime apple, is a fall apple, but has been kept till March. Moses Wood, a native, and a good early fall apple, tree requires good strong loamy soil. Windrop Pearmain, another native, large, excellent fall and early winter apple. Bailey's Golden Sweet, is a native and a noble apple, but it is a mistake about its being sweet, it is a pleasant subacid. Black Oxford, another native. We should omit from the above list, Northern Spy, Win. Russet and Stevens' Gillsflower, unless a few of them for trial, and we should add to the remainder, Early Harvest, Sweet Bough, William's Favorite, Porter, Gravenstein, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Northend, Yellow Bellflower and White Bellflower. This would give him as good an assortment of apples as could be found.

They might be classified thus: Summer and early fall—Harvest, Sweet Bough, Cole's Quince, William's, and Moses Wood. Late fall and early winter—Porter, Fairbanks, Gravenstein, Windrop Greening, Northend, Briggs' Auburn, and Hubbardston Nonsuch. Winter—Black Oxford, Bailey Golden, Bellflower, Baldwin, and Ribston Pippin. Many of these kinds can be had of the nurserymen advertised in this paper.

[Ed.]

For the Maine Farmer.

**PEARS ON MOUNTAIN ASH.**

Mr. Editor:—Can you or some of your subscribers tell me, whether pear scions grafted on the round wood or mountain ash, will bear or not; or whether they will bear if grafted on the thorn-bush; also the best time to graft them?

If you or some of your subscribers will answer those questions, it will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Dexter, April 3, 1854.

In reply to the above, I will state that five years ago last May, I grafted several mountain ash with Bartlett pears; last summer one of them bore very full, more so than is usual on pear stocks. In September I tried the flavor of them and found it to be good, not in the least changed by the stock as I had supposed it might be. Set them the first of May. In answer to the second question; we sometimes graft on the white thorn and get some growth, but will not do as well as on the mountain ash, which is a very good stock to engraff pears upon.

Augusta, April 5, 1854.

GRAPES. According to my experience, the most productive way of growing the American Grape, is to let it climb into a tree. In April, 1850, I planted out some *Isabella*, from cuttings of the previous spring, on the south side of a close board fence, and allowed them to run wild, for an experiment, into some Peach trees on the other or north side of the fence. From that period to the present they have never been touched by a knife, for I liked to see them riot in their native luxuriance. They annually bear in immense profusion; so enormously, indeed, that it must be witnessed to be credited. They have, however, nearly destroyed their supporters, which, of course, I could not prune on account of the grapes; but the latter hide the long, naked branches of the peaches consequent upon the disfigurement of the pruning knife. So says a Canada correspondent of The Horticulturist.

WASH FOR THE HAIR. Olive oil, half an ounce; oil of rosemary, one dram; strong hartsbush, two drams; rose-water, half a pint. Add the rose-water by degrees, otherwise it will not amalgamate.

[Exchange Paper.]

TO RAISE BARLEY.

First let the land be in tolerable good order, i. e., not too poor or worn out too much. Plow and harrow it until it is well pulverised, and then sow a bushel or five pecks to the acre, and harrow it in. In the practice in my native country, England, is "not to sow barley till you can sit down on a clod, without danger of taking cold," which, in that country is about the beginning of April, and I suppose in the neighborhood of Lexington, the same will answer the purpose.

When the barley is ripe, cradle it, and treat it exactly as you would oats; and I believe this is all that is necessary to say respecting the raising and harvesting the crop. A few observations on the subject of the advantages of the culture of this grain may be advantageously added. It is a crop that will stand the drought better than corn, which, in my opinion, fits it well for a staple crop for the South. It makes better bread than either rye or corn, and if ground into meal, will fatten hogs equally as well. The practice in England, is to sow the small potatoes, and boil them, and then beat them up and mix barley with them, and feed them to the fattening hogs.

Great quantities of barley are raised there, and used for making malt, and for other purposes. If their land is considered too poor, they sow turnips on it, and the next winter, pen the sheep on small portions of the land, and as soon as they have eaten up all the turnips on that portion, remove the pen, and so on till they have been penned all over the field. A two-fold advantage is thus gained, the sheep are wintered and fattened, and, at the same time, the land is well manured. The practice is then to plow up the ground, as above directed, for barley, in the Spring. Should any one be induced to try the experiment, I would advise him to sow the Swedish turnip, or rutabaga, and sow them by the 20th of June, at least. This sort is more hardy, and more nutritious than the white turnip, and if the ground is frozen, they must be stuck up with a grubbing hoe.

I have never seen but one small crop of barley raised in the United States, and I can not tell now what the yield was; but I know the man who raised it, considered it a profitable crop. I have understood that considerable quantities of it are raised on Long Island, where they harvest it exactly as they do the oat crop.

[Dollars News.]

CULTURE OF THE PLANT.

All who have had any experience in the matter, are fully convinced of the luxury and healthfulness of fresh and succulent substances for pigs at all times of the year. Yet the idea has never suggested itself to many, or if it has it is not acted upon, that a cycle of such substances may be had so as to furnish fresh material through the year. The Pie Plant furnishes a beautiful link in this connecting chain, coming as it does, when Apples begin to lose their freshness, or, as they are in many families, not to be found at all, and before Gooseberries, which have not yet found place in one garden of twenty to any tolerable extent. Yet how few cultivate the Pie Plant! Why, we know not, for nearly all are fond of it when properly cooked, and it can be raised as easily as the Burdock when once introduced into the soil. Neither of them will grow successfully in poor soils. The Burdock chooses a location for itself, and the Pie Plant is nearly always thrust into some corner of the neglected garden, and then blamed excessively if it will not produce large, fine foot stalks where other common weeds would flourish to grow, and where no grass would vegetate, unless it be the ever intrusive Quack. We once planted some miserable, puny roots of the Pie Plant in rich deep soil. The consequence was, the next year the size of the foot stalk increased one-half. The following autumn before the setting in of frost, we covered the bed some three or four inches deep with fresh horse manure. This kept the roots in fine preservation through the winter; and early in the spring, when the ground was fairly settled, the manure was mixed with the earth by a deep and thorough forking. No wonder that the vigor of our plants was increased in a wonderful proportion! As soon as any buds appeared they were taken off—the leaves were cut off as often as they became large enough for use. The next autumn we gave the usual protection of manure, and the following spring we forked it in. In this course we took from neglected garden and now mark the result: from the miserable, puny leaves and stalks of the first year's growth, when the stalks were not more than six inches long and proportionally slender, we have now large, broad leaves, and stalks so strong that all who see them are inquiring where we got our new variety of plant, so luxuriant, strong and beautiful. The answer is conclusive: cultivation has done it; and the simple process we have followed if pursued by others, will, on a small piece of land, and with very little labor, furnish them with an abundance of pie material at the season when with many, there is the greatest dearth in the article. If gypsum is sown on the young leaves when the dew is on, it will push their growth finely by aiding the manure at the roots in giving them nourishment. We have no doubt but this article can be raised in the way we have adopted, so as to furnish it for cultivators at the rate of enough for a pie for half a penny. What a comfort!

[Horticulturist.]

FEEDING POULTRY. Professor Gregory of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes:—"As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well fed fowl is disposed to lay a large number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials of the shells, however nourishing in other respects water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat on the walls, would lay no eggs at all with the best will in the world."

[Exchange Paper.]

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF DAIRY CATTLE.

We copy the following article from the New England Cultivator. It is a long one but it is full of common sense, and if the farmers of New England would take heed to it they would increase the profits of their dairies very essentially. Ed.

Sir:—It seems to me, judging by the reports of several Agricultural Societies, and from hearing and observing the opinions and practice of farmers, that they deem it the height of improving soil to import, or otherwise procure, fine cattle, and to expect them to retain their perfections under any system of feeding and treatment they may choose to follow—even those the very opposite of what are best calculated to elicit the perfections of the animals to their fullest extent. It also seems notorious to me, that, after abusing the true conditions of success, the owners of such maltreated animals agree that their experiment has not justified itself—that it has not "satisfied expectation."

Now, sir, no reasonable man, surely, can expect naturally good results to flow from unnatural treatment of a protracted character: and, when farmers have such "expectation" they cannot expect, rationally, that they should ever be satisfied. They must either adopt a system of feeding and treatment suited to the nature, circumstances and requirements of the animals they expect benefits from, or suffer the natural consequences of their neglect—disappointment and "dissatisfied expectation."

When a rational system of feeding and management properly and carefully attended to, we would hear much less growling and disappointment; and to exhibit the manner in which those uncomfortable feelings may be obviated I will briefly allude to the rules which prevail in a locality famed for the character of its stock, in the way of treatment, &c.

In Ayrshire, in the western portion of Scotland, great attention is paid to the breeding of dairy stock, and its management, of course, forms a matter of coeval importance. Their manner of feeding is the following:—During the winter months the cows are supplied with boiled, or steamed food, twice per day, in the morning and in the evening—whether yielding milk or otherwise. This boiled or steamed meal is composed of oat or wheat chaff, or cut hay or straw, and roots of some sort—potatoes, carrots or turnips—cut fine by machinery—and sometimes bean-meal is used instead of the roots, and also along with them. Indian meal is equally good in the latter respect. The meal is well seasoned with salt; and is made instrumental, in the proper seasons, for the application of cooling mixtures and physics which climatic exigencies may require. The fodder of the cattle, when dry, is generally cut straw; but when giving milk it is English hay. The animals are kept comfortably warm, and are well littered. In all instances a proper regard is paid to cleanliness and ventilation. In summer the cattle are turned out to the pastures—of young and sweet grasses cultivated on the rotation system, and from the seed every six years—sometimes five. The flow of milk from cows so treated is most abundant; and so prone are some of the stocks to secrete the grass food for the purpose of milk yielding, that oil or rape cake, or quantities of bean-meal, have to be given them to support their stamina. The latter is always preferred on account that the milk is less affected in taste by its use than by the employment of the other articles named.

It will be seen by the above that the Ayrshire farmers rely as much on their feeding and management, as they do on the peculiar organization of their dairy cattle, for that success in producing they have so decidedly attained—in other words, so markedly "satisfied their expectations."

But it may be said that any breed of cows would produce the same results under similar circumstances of treatment. Any breed of cows possessing the same size and physical construction as the Ayrshires would be likely to do so; but no cow, or breed of cattle, however perfectly organized for the dairy, will "satisfy expectation" if turned out to pasture in the summer on "an old, dry, worn out pasture, with a short bite," and receive nothing else but its scanty gleanings during the day. It will be equally so as long as cattle are tied up in winter, in barns, (where the thermometer will range from 30 degrees above to 30 degrees below zero,) and fed on coarse meadow hay and aquatic grasses, with just as many roots, given cold, frozen and raw, "as will do to



AUGUSTA:  
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1884.

## A RAILROAD TO BELGRADE.

Since the act organizing a new county, called Androscoggin, of which Lewiston is to be the shire town, we find there is a desire among the business men in many of the towns, on the line of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, which passes through Lewiston to Waterville, which still belong to Kennebec, to be set on to the new county. The reason is this: they can go and come from that shire town in less time, and with less expense and more facility, than they can now go to and from Augusta.

This facility of communication is an important consideration, and it is altogether probable, that some of the towns in the above section, will be found petitioning another year, to be set off to Androscoggin County. Kennebec has been shown pretty well of her ancient domain as a county, and we should be loth to part with any more towns.

At the same time it will become a matter of prudent enquiry how the facilities of inter-communication shall be increased. A railroad from Augusta to Belgrade, (8 miles), would obviate the troubles complained of, and not only be serviceable on account of connecting the shire town with the Western section of the county, but also be useful for general purposes of freight and passengers from the Northwest parts of the State.

We do not know what such a road would actually cost, but it ought not to cost over \$100,000. It is true, this part of the community are pretty well loaded with Railroad stock, but we have no doubt that a branch from Belgrade to Augusta would ultimately be good stock, always of great benefit to the travelling and business community.

## OSTER BUSINESS.

We see there is an act before the Legislature, providing for the planting and preserving oysters in St. George's River. We hope this business will proceed. It is probable that oysters were once gathered in some of the waters of Maine. If not, from whence came the immense bed of oyster shells in Damariscotta? The whole system or philosophy of raising this excellent shell-fish is not yet known. A great deal of research and many experiments are needed before it can all become perfectly understood. Are the waters in Maine different in composition or temperature, than the waters of those northern rivers where the oysters abound, as in Connecticut and Rhode Island for instance?

Does the peculiarity of the bottom of the rivers have anything to do with their successful production? These and many other questions arise in regard to the business.

One not acquainted with the oyster trade can have little idea of its extent or profit. In the single port of New Haven alone, from 150 to 200 vessels, mostly schooners, are employed in transporting oysters. The cargoes vary from 200 to 600 bushels.

It is stated in the Journal of Commerce, that one firm in the above named place, have cleared in this business during the last four years, over \$75,000. The largest of the firms in that city send off from 1000 to 1500 gallons per day—some \$1.

They employ boys and girls in taking the oysters from the shell, who receive two cents a quart, and some of them earn \$2 per day—some \$1.

We suppose that the waters of our rivers during our winters, are colder than those where the oysters abound further south. Some process must therefore be adopted to acclimate them. We believe it is not yet ascertained, to how low a temperature our rivers near the shore fall, nor how low a temperature the oyster will endure without being killed with the cold.

THE SUPREME COURT, Judge Rice presiding, now on the 25th day of its session, is about adjourning. There have been nine verdicts in civil cases. Eleven bills of indictment were returned by the Grand Jury early in the term, and since Monday of the fourth week, the Court has been engaged upon the criminal business.

Not quite the usual number of liquor cases has been tried. The jury disagreed in one instance and one defendant was acquitted. Albert Nichols, a lad under eighteen, convicted of larceny, was sent to the Reformatory for two years.

Charles D. Wing, sentenced to the State Prison for one year, for passing an altered bill. Oliver H. Chase, convicted upon three indictments for larceny, one for burglary, and one for assault upon Mr. Doe, the late jailer, has not yet received sentence.

[Kennebec Journal, Friday.]

On Friday morning, the jury in the Bonney case gave a verdict of acquittal. This verdict was quite unexpected, and created considerable excitement in the community. A great number of witnesses were called on both sides, the principal effort of the defence being to impeach the testimony of the chief government witnesses, Elias S. Abbott and Albert Soule. The cost to the State, says the Journal, in this case, has been very large—probably \$1500 to \$2000, from first to last.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR. The Governor made the following nominations the past week, for the new county of Sagadahock:

Judge of Probate—David Brown of Bath.

Register of Probate—Albert T. Thompson of Bath.

Sheriff—George H. Hatch of Richmond.

Clerk of the Courts—George Barron of Topsham.

County Attorney—John S. Baker of Bath.

County Commissioners—James Carney Jr., of Richmond; Harvey Proctor of Woolwich; S. Adams of Bowdoin.

LEXICONS. While we were frozen up here in Maine, with drifted roads and all the other delights of winter, our friends in Georgia were cooling their parched lips and thirsting palates with strawberries and cream. The Savannah Republican of the 31st of March, says, "We have had strawberries here for more than three weeks, and even fresh Irish potatoes are beginning to make their appearance." Think of that. Strawberries and new potatoes! Well, our turn will come, by and by.

DEDICATION SERMON. A neatly printed pamphlet, containing two sermons and other remarks has been laid upon our table. The first is the sermon delivered by Rev. Silas Curtes, of Pittsfield, N. H., at the dedication of the Free Will Baptist Meeting House, in this city. The other is the sermon preached on the same day and at the same place, by Rev. Dexter Waterman, of Unity, installing Rev. O. B. Cheney over the above named Free Will Society. These sermons are able productions. They are for sale at the Bookstore in this city.

## SHIPBUILDERS' CONVENTION.

The Convention of shipbuilders, before noticed in our columns, was held in Bath on Wednesday and Thursday last week. There were present nearly a hundred gentlemen connected with the shipbuilding business of the State. The following cities and towns were represented: Bath, Brunswick, Bowdoinham, Belfast, Boothbay, Biddeford, Bristol, Cumberland, Damariscotta, Frankfort, Freeport, Georgetown, Hallowell, Harpswell, Kennebec, Newcastle, Portland, Phippsburg, Richmond, Rockland, Wiscasset, and Yarmouth.

The convention was called to order by Hon. D. C. Magoun and a temporary organization effected by the choice of Freeman Clarke, Esq., Chairman, and Chas. Clapp, Jr., Esq., Secretary.

In the afternoon the convention was permanently organized by the choice of the following officers:

President—Geo. W. Bourne, of Kennebec.

Vice Presidents—J. R. Idrett, of Bath; T. J. Seward, of Richmond; C. P. Carter, of Belfast; J. W. Dyer, of Portland; James Pennell, of Brunswick; A. Austin, of Damariscotta; F. W. Rhoads, of Rockland; James Porter, of Calais.

Secretaries—Chas. Clapp, Jr., Bath; Elphinstone Greeley, Frankfort; Jos. Tibbitt, Kennebec.

The committee on resolutions, through their chairman, Mr. Magoun, reported the following preamble and resolves:

Whereas, The State of Maine is largely engaged in the business of shipbuilding beyond any State in the Union, and expends thereby the amount of several millions of dollars annually, and is also engaged with its wealth—foremost in navigation; and whereas, consultation, union and concert, are in this, as in every other business, the conditions of success:—Therefore,

Resolved, That meetings of the kind and among the best means of increasing the concert, information and intelligence so necessary to our highest prosperity.

Resolved, That means be taken as early as possible, to invite the attendance of Shipbuilders in Massachusetts, New York, and elsewhere, at our next meeting.

Resolved, That the success of agriculture, and the prosperity of our State, depend mainly on the enterprise and skill of those of her citizens who are engaged in the various employments connected with navigation.

Resolved, That the present government measurement of shipping, although by approximating the amount of surface presented, may answer the builder's purpose to a certain extent, yet gives little idea of the capacity of the ship, and should be changed, for the method presented in Congress by the Committee on Commerce, navigation and Fisheries, which gives the capacity as accurately as the mode of measuring casks.

These resolutions were discussed by several gentlemen, among whom were Hon. Wm. D. Sewall, Hon. D. C. Magoun, and others. Mr. Sewall made interesting allusions to the favorable terms of the early charters, to the settlers of this country, and to the fact that the first vessel built in New England, was built under one of these companies in the year 1607, at the mouth of the Kennebec. Mr. S. also made allusion to the fact that the vessel which obtained our ship timber mostly from other States, and from the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In view of the duty on ship timber, imposed by the provinces and also by our own government, he suggested that the convention should take steps to induce our general government to change their policy in respect to this duty.

Mr. Magoun, in reply, thought this convention was not the proper place to discuss these matters. That there were many things to be taken into consideration in changing a policy of this kind, and that it would be as well to make the best of things as they were.

On Tuesday, April 6.

We have no full report of the doings of this day. The Bath Mirror has the following:—

"The shipbuilders' Convention adjourned without day Thursday noon. The number in attendance was very small, and the business transacted was but trifling, owing entirely to a lack of preparation. But much work was laid out for future conventions, and much good will eventually result."

Committees were raised to further the interests of builders, and to call future meetings, etc.

The most interesting feature of the Convention was the report of the Secretary to publish a full report of the doings of the convention, which shall omit further report until we receive it.

An elegant supper was given, on Wednesday evening, at the Sagadahock House, at Bath. Hon. Wm. D. Sewall, presided, assisted by Capt. John Patten, Hon. F. H. Morse, and Stephen Larrabee. Hon. E. H. Thorne, also gave the toast.

The Commercial interest of the United States—Always friendly to a united and free people by the nations of the old world, and equal to any emergency.

American Ship Builders—The constructors of the country's property, and occupying the foremost rank as artists, philanthropists, and men. "May their shadows never be less."

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—The great elements of our growth and prosperity. If properly fostered, encouraged and protected by laws, the ultimate greatness of the nation can neither be estimated nor imagined.

Maine Ships and Ship-Masters—No ships superior float on the ocean, no navigators more able or skillful guide them through its waves.

The Woodman's Art—By it the broad acre is laid low, and the tall ship rises from its ruins.

The Pine Tree of the Forest—Grand in its loftiness—grandest still in its application to the uses of life. A fit emblem of our people and our State.

The President gave—

The memory of the builders of the fair pin— "Virginia," 248 years ago.

Mr. Bourne, of Kennebec, followed with "Maine—Our noble Ship of State—Greater than the Great Republic. May she never be consumed by the fires of political discord, but safely hauled on the great ocean of progress, her sails filled with gentle breezes of Heaven, may she safely land her passengers upon that shore where is eternal sunshine and bliss without end."

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS. On Thursday last, Mr. George Taber, of Yarmouth, while employed near the scuttle in the store of Blinding & Dyer, made a mistake and fell through the scuttle, passing through two rooms, a distance of eighteen feet, and was taken up senseless. Although severely injured, Mr. Taber escaped much better than was looked for. He is now recovering from the effects of his fall. His escape is really wonderful.

On the same day, a son of Capt. Ingraham, on the east side of the river, about eight years of age, was killed by a horse, which was leading to water, breaking both jaws and badly lacerating his face. Dr. Hill was called, and dressed the wounds. We believe the boy is getting along as well as could be expected.

RETURN OF HON. LUTHER SEVERANCE. Hon. Luther Severance, late Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, arrived in New York on Friday last, in the Young America, from Honolulu. We are sorry to learn that his health is very poor. He will probably reach this city to-morrow (Wednesday).

FAST DAY IN VERMONT. The Governor of Vermont has appointed Friday next, the 14th inst., as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer.

REMARKS OF THE MAINE FARMER. [Continued from page 1.]

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## EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE CHURCH: in a series of Discourses. By Rev. Sylvester Judd. Crosby, Nichols, & Co., publishers, Boston. This is a collection of several sermons by the late Rev. Mr. Judd, of this city. These sermons are descriptive and explanatory of the well known views of the writer on the subject of a universal or "Birth-right Church." These sermons will be read with interest, and the attentive reader, whatever be his religious opinions, cannot fail to profit from their perusal. They form a neatly printed volume, of 274 pages, and are for sale at the bookstore of Edward Fenn.

ELMER'S FRUIT BOOK, OR THE AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER'S GUIDE IN ORCHARD AND GARDEN. This is a new, interesting, and really valuable book. It is written by F. B. Elliot, of Cleveland, Ohio. A man of experience in the culture of fruits in the "orchard and garden," and favorably known in many sections of the union as a man of ingenuity and taste in the difficult art of Landscape Gardening. Mr. Elliot is clear and definite in his descriptions, and he has embodied in the work numerous cuts of different varieties of fruits. These cuts have a new characteristic. The seed compartment or "core" is delineated. This part of the fruit has been found to be uniform in the same varieties, but different in different varieties, and thereby often afford marks of distinction when the external signs are so nearly alike as to lead to confusion.

The work is in a neat and durable binding, and is published by C. M. Saxton, New York, 152 Fulton Street, in his usually neat and workmanlike manner, and he will send it to you, with the postage paid, for \$1.50, or \$1.25 if you pay your own postage.

THE FORTUNE HUNTER. This is the title of a novel by Mr. Anna Cora Movatt, whose late work, "The Autobiography of an Actress," created such a sensation in literary circles. The character of the mercenary fortune hunter is well shown up. Published by T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE. This work is just entering upon the third volume of the second series. Each number contains a steel engraving of the first class. The literary selections, carefully and judiciously made, comprise the very cream of the current literature of the day, both foreign and American. The plates in the first two numbers of this volume are "Newstead Abbey," and "Cologne Cathedral." Published weekly by Little, Son & Co., Boston, at 60 per annum.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART. The April number of this work is at hand. The chief feature of this work is the number of illustrations, which are fine specimens of wood engraving. The literary part is interesting and useful. Articles on manufactures, the arts and sciences, the wonders of natural history, botany, and the progress of the world, form some of the attractions of this work. Published by Montgomery publisher, 17 Spruce St., N. Y. Terms \$3.00 a year.

CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS. The State elections in Rhode Island and Connecticut were held last week. In Rhode Island the Whig candidate for Governor, Hoppin, is elected by over 2000 majority, and the Legislature stands 19 Whigs and 13 Democrats, House 41 Whigs and 31 Democrats.

In Connecticut there is no choice of Governor and the State stands 17 Whigs and 13 Democrats, House 41 Whigs and 31 Democrats.

DR. PARSONS' LECTURES. We see by notices given, that Dr. C. G. Parsons will give a course of Lectures at Winthrop Hall, in this city, on the Southern States, commencing on Wednesday evening, 12th. Dr. P. has travelled in Georgia and other of the Southern States, and collected a large amount of information in regard to them. We have had the pleasure of hearing his lectures and were much interested in his remarks. Some of the facts related are of a startling character.

CHANGE OF TIME. On Monday last, 10th inst., the Spring arrangement went into effect on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad. Trains now leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:—

Portland for Bath and Augusta, at 5.10 A. M., 1 and 7.30 P. M.

Augusta for Portland and Boston, at 5.20 a.m. 11.00 A. M.

The freight train leaves Augusta for Bath and Portland at 1.15 P. M.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL. Before the Police Court, on Saturday last, J. Prescott Randall was bound over in \$500 bonds, to appear before the Supreme Court, next August, on a charge of robbing George Allen of a sum of money, amounting to \$28. Twenty dollars of the money were recovered. In default of bail, Randall was committed to await his trial.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE. By reference to the Legislative proceedings, it will be seen that the Senate has fixed upon Tuesday next as the day for its adjournment. The House will probably concur, and the Legislature adjourn on that day.

ACCIDENT. A young man was killed in Portland, on Wednesday last week, by falling through a scuttle in the third or fourth story of the Fox Block. He fell to the basement, and fractured his skull. His name was Isaac Richards, and he belonged in Monmouth. He was about 10 years of age.

CITY ELECTION IN PORTLAND. The election for Mayor and City Officers of Portland, took place on Tuesday last week, and resulted in the re-election of J. B. Caboon, by a vote of 1590 to 1487 for Neal Dow, and 34 scattering.

LEMBING ON THE PENOBSCOT. Two hundred millions of lumber are annually cut out into the Penobscot waters. There are at present on the river above Bangor, in running order, 150 single saws, and 30 gangs, capable of cutting 1,800,000 every twenty-four hours. One of the largest operators—Rufus Daniel, owns 20 saws, including four gangs, manufactures twenty millions yearly, and has in his possession the "smug little lot" of three hundred thousand acres of land, the timber and land belonging to him. W. H. Smith & Co., during the last season, had a lot of Pine timber to the amount of three millions drove into the Penobscot Boom, on the east side of the river, about eight years of age, was killed by a horse, which was leading to water, breaking both jaws and badly lacerating his face. Dr. Hill was called, and dressed the wounds. We believe the boy is getting along as well as could be expected.

THE PENOBSCOT BOOM. Corporation was first chartered in 1832, being at that time composed of a few of the pioneer lumbermen of that river. Subsequently, Gen. Vezie purchased it of the original proprietors, and in 1847 the present owner purchased it of Vezie, and paid therefor fifty-five thousand dollars, and for stumpage paid \$8 per M. in addition to the foregoing. The logs were large, but little more than two to the M., and sold for \$22 per M., in the boom.

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## GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &amp;c.

Cruise of a Revenue Cutter. The revenue cutter Caleb Cushing, Capt. Walden, returned to Portland on the 31st inst., after a cruise of four months on the eastern coast, for the purpose of affording relief to distressed vessels. During her absence she sailed 2340 miles, boarded and spoke 233 vessels, and relieved and assisted eighteen.

Probable Murder by a Boy. On Sunday evening, two parties of boys were engaged in stoning each other in Philadelphia, when two of them, named Seger and Holmes, had a struggle together. While thus engaged, another boy, named Charles Specht, stepped up and stabbed Seger in the back with a knife. The wound was of a highly dangerous character. None of the parties are more than ten years of age, and the whole affair is a shocking instance of youthful depravity.

The Crystal Palace. The labors of Mr. Barnum already have had imparted new life to the financial department of the Crystal Palace. In response to his suggestion, subscriptions to the amount of \$25,000 have been made for Crystal Palace tickets by the hotel proprietors, railroad companies, and various public spirited individuals. Mr. Barnum thinks that subscriptions to the amount of \$50,000 will be sufficient for his purposes.

Accident. A little girl about five years old, daughter of Mr. Abel Thompson of Providence, had the greater part of three fingers cut off by a hay-cut which some other children were working one afternoon last week. Two of the fingers were replaced and dressed so quickly that hopes are entertained that they may be saved.

The Rosie Trial. The second trial before the U. S. Circuit Court at New York, of Theodore A. Rosie, late Post Office Clerk, for stealing from letters, has resulted like the first, in a disagreement of the jury, after a consultation of twenty-two hours.

The Dissection Bill Passed. A bill legalizing dissection has passed both houses of the New York Legislature, and by this time probably is a law.

Pork Plenty. Nine of the Western States have packed, during the season, two millions and a half of hogs—an increase over the crop of last year of 333,000 head in more than 100,000 acres, as near as we have been able to ascertain, averaged ten pounds to the hog, of the Wahash, viz.—In Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky; while in Tennessee, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin, the increase was full twenty pounds per head.

Capital Conviction. The trial of the Connollys, for the murder of Thomas Gault, in a recent Irish riot in Portland, was concluded on Saturday night last inst., at 11 o'clock. Mr. Evans' argument is pronounced an able one. Judge Shepley charged the jury, who retired at 12 o'clock. At 5 P. M., they came into Court with a verdict of murder in the second degree. The punishment for which is imprisonment for life.

Soldiers of 1812. A Convention of soldiers of the war of 1812 was held at Norfolk on Friday last. Seventy-six of the veterans were present. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the object and intentions of the meeting, and an association called the "Society of Soldiers of the War of 1812" was formed, to hold meetings annually in Norfolk.

Snow at the North. In New Hampshire, in the lake and mountain region, there is from two to three feet of snow on a level in the fields and woods, and the sleighing is good. The snow in the mountains is much deeper. The rain of Saturday last had but little perceptible effect on this accumulation of snow. It is apprehended that there will be very heavy frosts in that region should a warm rain fall before the immense body of snow has sensibly diminished.

The Last of the Minute Men. Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the Minute Men of Lexington, died on the 28th ult. His obsequies were celebrated at Lexington on the 30th, with great honor. Distinguished persons were present from all parts of the State.

Death of a Venerable Woman. The Ulica Herald announces the death, on the 16th ult., of Mrs. Judith Town, a resident of Marshfield, in the vicinity of Ulica, at the advanced age of 107 years. She was born in 1747, and was consequently a woman grown when the declaration of independence was signed. She was the oldest person in the county at the time of her death, and leaves a daughter who is 85 years of age.

Spunky Women. The N. Y. Tribune learns that Mr. Thornton Alexander died at his residence in Winchester, Indiana, from the effects of drinking whiskey, whereupon some forty or fifty women of that place formed a procession, and called upon the different residents in the town, and compelled them to sign a pledge that they would sell no more liquor; in cases of refusal they destroyed the liquor. In one case where liquor to the value of \$110 was destroyed, the owner was remunerated on the spot by subscription. The next day they intended to destroy a brewery.







